

Image of the Great Libyan Jamahiriya



The Great Libyan Jamahiriya

Geography

The third largest African country, with an area of 1.750.000 sq. km, the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is a north African country, bordered to the West by Tunisia and Algeria, to the South Niger and Chad, to the East by Egypt and Sudan and to the North by the Mediterranean Sea with a coastline of almost 2000 km.

Libya has a great diversity of landscapes: agricultural and fertile lands in the northern region, vast deserts and rich oasis and high mountain ranges. Typical Mediterranean vegetation and agriculture grows in the north along the sea-coast where olives, citrus, dates, fruit trees and orchards are vastly cultivated by the population. Cereal crops are also grown in different areas, including the northern inland. Livestock essentially consists in sheep, cattle, camels and poultry.

However, one of the greatest assets of Libya is certainly the variety of its landscape and its climate. The coastal regions benefit of a moderate atmospheric conditions - mild winters and warm summers - while in the desert, the winter seasons are cold and the summers very hot.

Although this might explain, as a 1995 statistics campaign revealed, why 75% of the population (estimated at 5 million) have lived up in the North along the Mediterranean coast, the beautiful oasis of the Great Sahara have given the country a typical and original southern life style.

Considering that oil, gas and iron are the principal raw materials, the Libyan population remains mainly agrarian, event if, through the last three decades. Libya has witnessed a significant development, in economic and social life.

Nowadays, thanks to the great achievements of the Al-Fateh Revolution, the remotest parts of Libya are easily accessible through a wide and ultra modern network of roads and super highways. Besides, an intricate structure of roads also connects Libya to its neighbours, thus promoting relationships and permanent contacts between their people.

Tourism

Libya offers a great many tourist attractions: a superb mild climate all year round, resplendent sunshine, endless beaches of white soft sand bordered by palm trees and a magical desert with its enchanting typical villages. Libya's historic roots go way back to ancient times and, in some parts, to the prehistoric ages. Great archaeological sites and the architectural style give it a concordant blend of Islamic, Phoenician, Roman and Greek influences. Among the many treasures of Libya, the most important cities are Leptis Magna and Sabratha in the north-west and Cyrene and Apollonia in the north-east. Of course, the country has a lot more to offer: dream-like oasis and huge dunes in the desert, lavish green mountains, warm springs, Islamic monuments and middle-eastern architecture and one can not forget to mention the miracle oft the Great Man Made river.

A good selection of hotels, motels, cafes, restaurants and many other services entice the weary traveler to relax and enjoy all that this country generously offers. Furthermore, tourists never fail to admire the beautiful handicrafts and local arts.

A constant developing field, the tourism infrastructure in Libya is sustained by modern air, sea and land transports as well as various types of accommodation that aspire to offer the best to guests of the Jamahiriya, making their stay as comfortable as possible, yet exciting.

Ghadames

The all-pervading silence
leads you to believe that you can hear the
music of peace.

An island in the middle of the gigantic
sea of sand:

Ghadames.

Here you are alone with the universe.
White and green ...
Light and shadow ...
And above it all
the symphony of the architecture,
a spring time in robes of many colours and
hand-crafted artefacts.

At the Festival of Ghadames
the stranger is at one with art and
history.

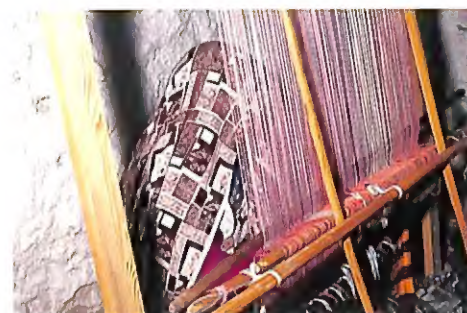
An oasis in the west of the
Libyan desert,
the beautiful oasis of Ghadames,
our fortress for survival
against the desert.

A dance that defies death,
man's struggle for life,
a slow, silent dance.





Ghadames Festival



محمّد يوسف اللومى



Ghat Festival

A doorway to art opens up to you
from prehistoric times.
Here you can dance and sing
with the horseman and
poets of the gigantic
sea of sand.

To come here to Ghat
demands patience
and the ability to soak in the
images of the desert.

In Ghat you will get to know the life
of the Tuaregs,
the „knights of the desert“
and their unique architecture.
You can admire their mosques
and houses.

And above the fortress of Ghat
the architecture of Ghat reflects
the architecture of
the desert;
built in the Islamic style,
while art and hand-crafted
artefacts
betray their African and Islamic
influences.



موسى يوسف الكويش



Akakus

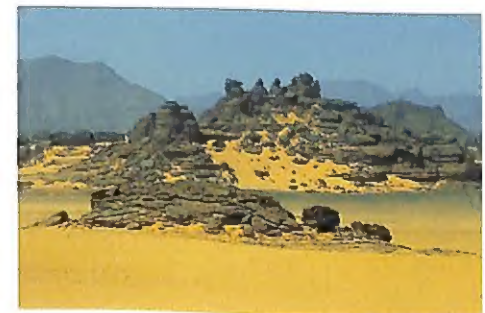
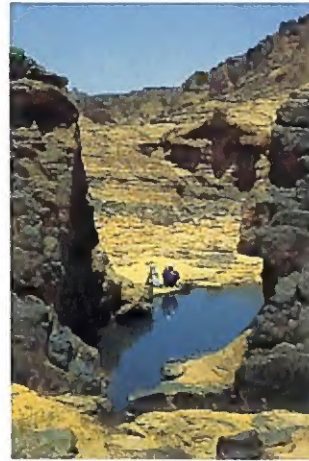
For eight thousand years
the rhythm
of life was so strong that
we can still feel it today.

In Akakus the art of the
rock formations
continue to beat
prehistoric drums and
prehistoric art allows us a glimpse
of the details of life at that time -
it surprises us with its colours,
lines and structures.

In the caves of Akakus
we discover
huge museums.

The secret of the materials
and colours
used in the prehistoric
paintings it still
shrouded in mystery.

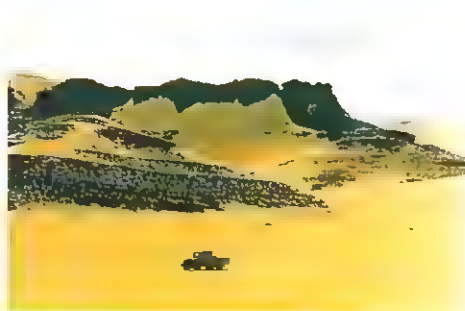
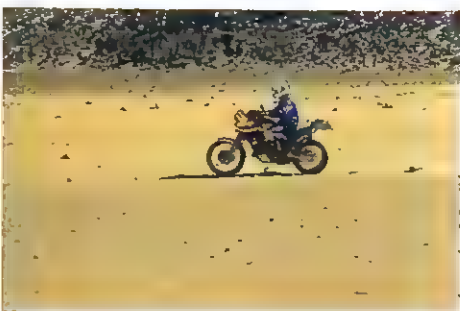
A visit to Akakus means
stepping back in time,
you will experience its wonderful
drumming, see its colours
and structures.



موسى يوسف اللومى



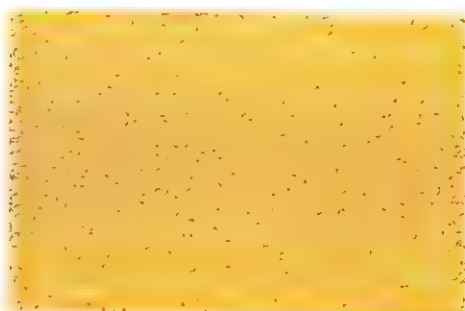
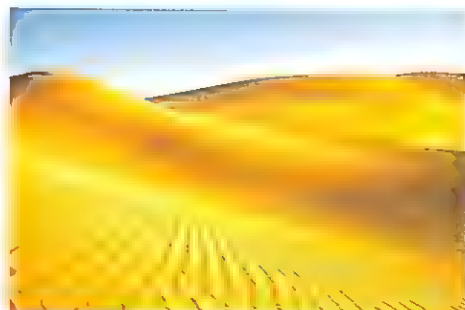
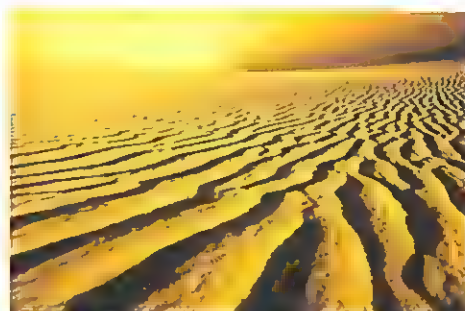
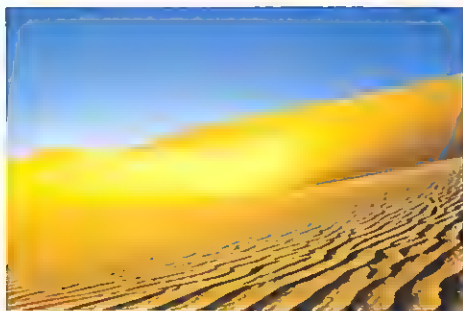
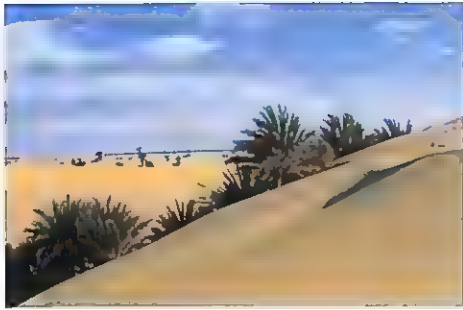
The Akakus region is accessible by 4x4, motorcycle or by camel.
There you can see and touch the Gentles and
the strenght of the Great Sahara.



محمدي يوسف الكويشي



On the way to Gabr-aoun



حسن يوسف اللومبي

The Gabr-aoun lake / Mandara

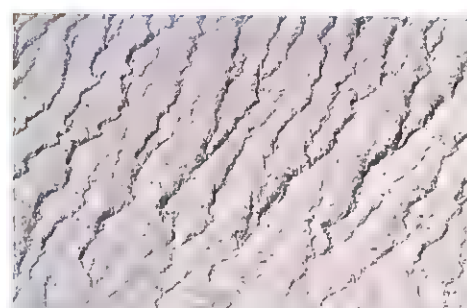
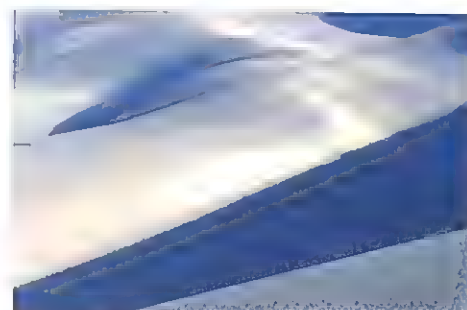
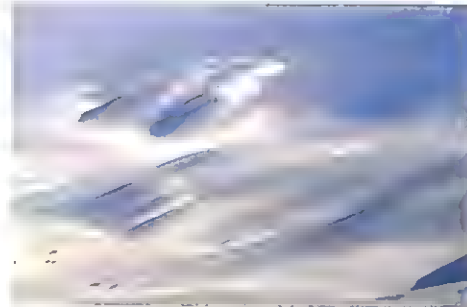
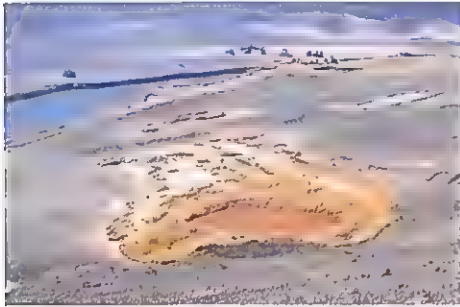


The volcanic lakes

One of the wonders of the Libyan Desert are the volcanic lakes in Waw al-Namus.

Three lakes, three different colours: Deep blue, green and rusty red.

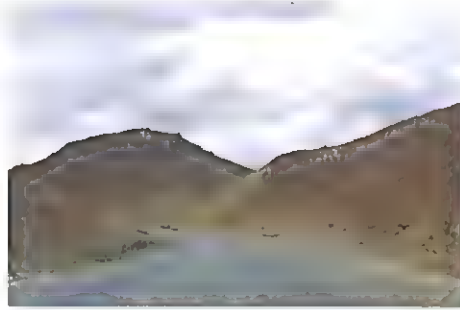
At sunset you would think you were in the far north,
a view comparable with the North or South Poles.



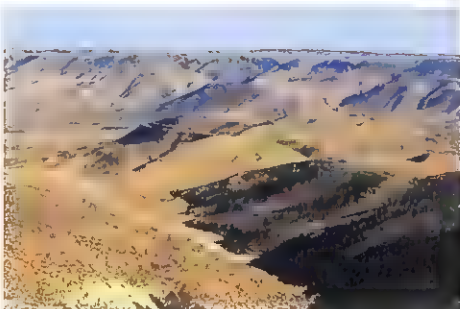
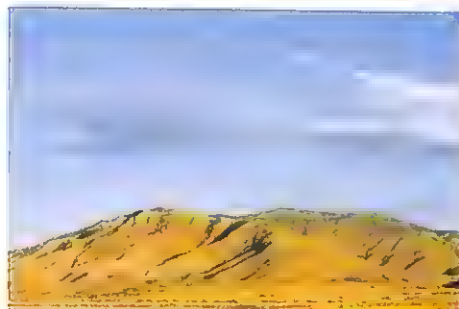
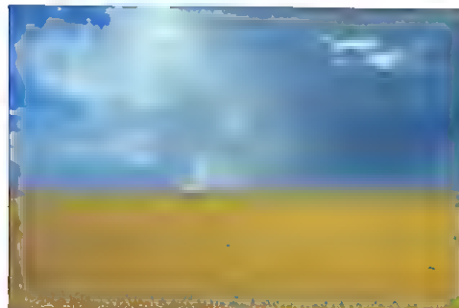


Al-Jabal al-Gharbi Jabal-Nefoussa

Rocks and trees,
Wadis, ancient
architecture
and virgin nature -
all this can be found
in the mountain of
al-Jabal-al-Gharbi to the North-west
of Libya.



You will become aware of
a different Libya here,
you will feel that the stars
are not as far away from you,
and you will see the hand
of man in nature:
fields, buildings, roads
both ancient and modern.



Kabao

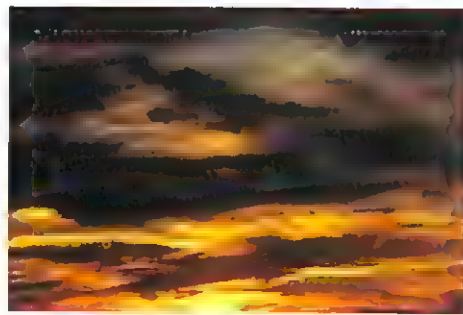


Beauties of Nature

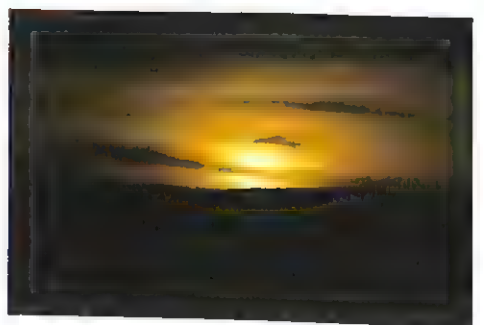
Sunset and sunrise,
colours and shades,
musical rhythms,
in ever-changing
colours.



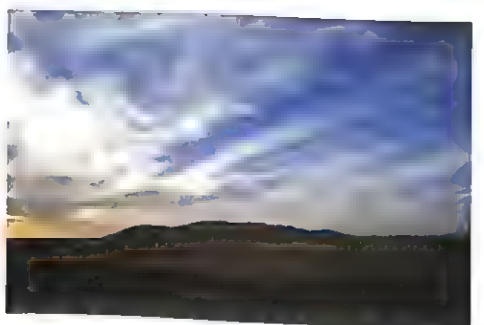
Like a wedding celebrations,
every sunset
and sunrise
is a festival
of rich colours.



A fusion of heaven
and earth, instants of
unity and rebirth.



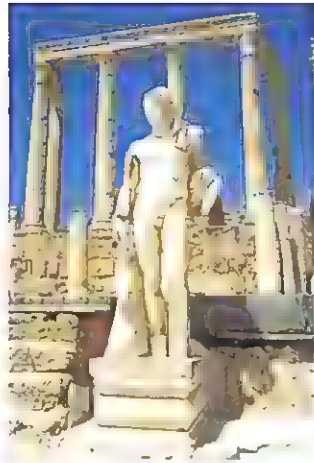
A transparency
in nature,
and despite the heat of
the colours
the rhythms are gentle.
Here in our desert
you will breath a different,
clear air
and feel renewed.
Here you will feel
your soul reborn
and watch as the festival
of nature
begins all over again



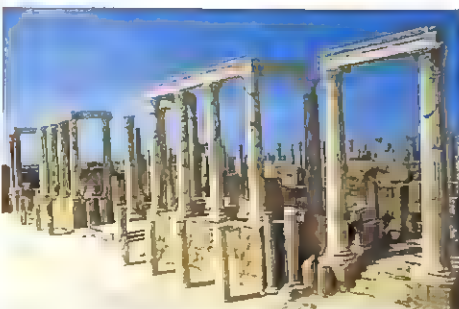
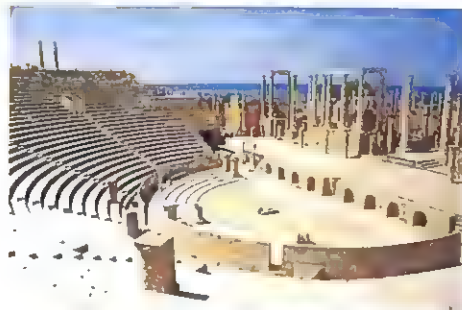
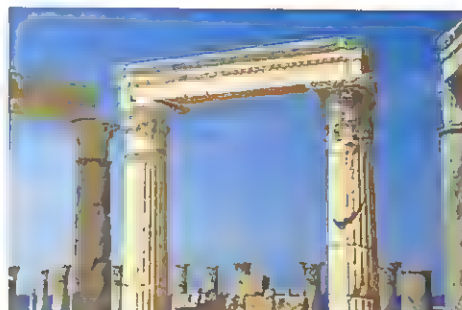


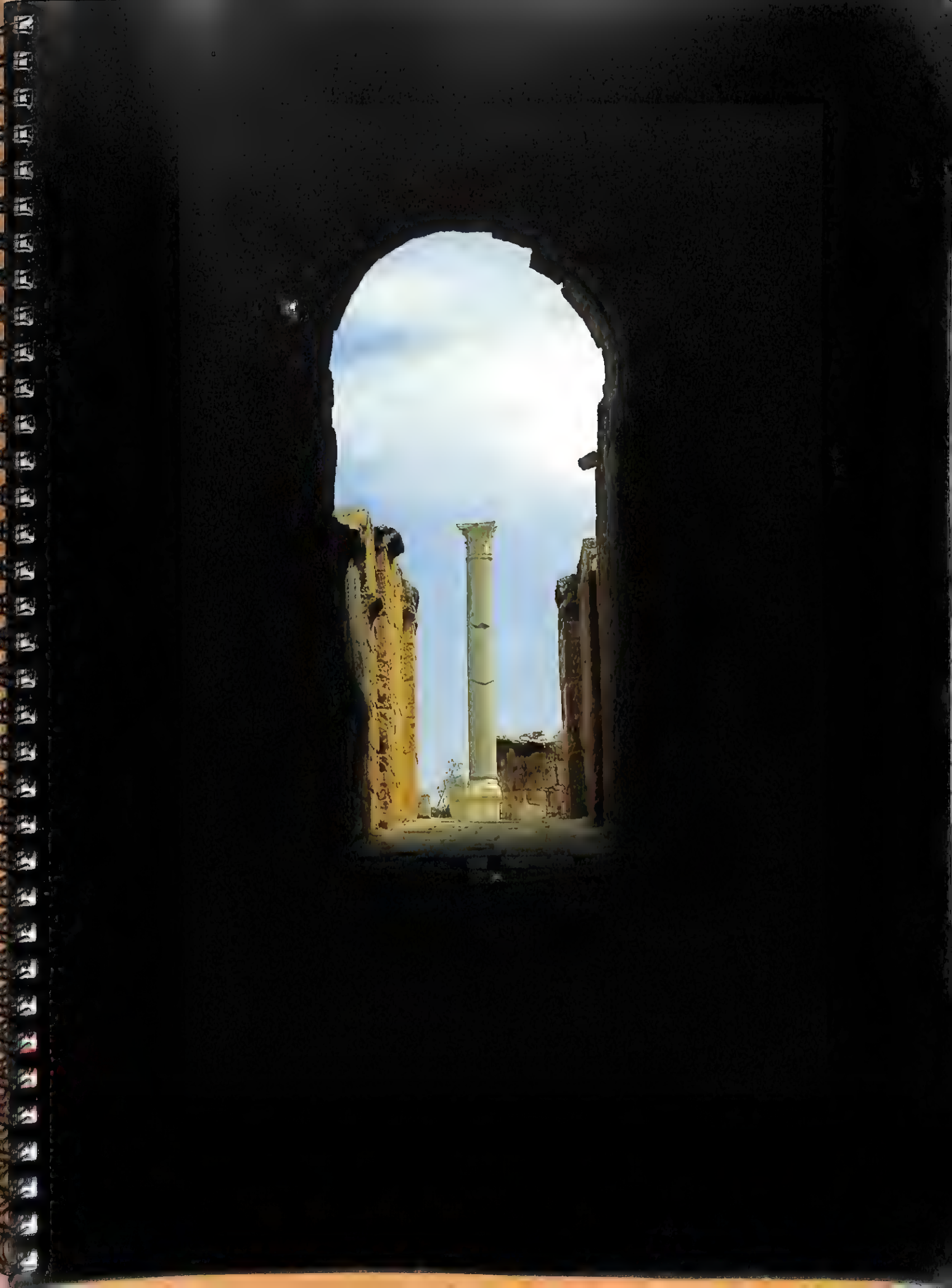
Leptis Magna

Leptis Magna -
one of the most imposing
ancient cities in the world,
a city of many cultures,
Phoenician, Roman,
Arab,
an entire city
with buildings, streets,
squares and the theatre.



Statues from many
different centuries in many
different styles
are dotted throughout the
city. Standing in Leptis Magna
simply means
being aware of many different
centuries in a single moment.

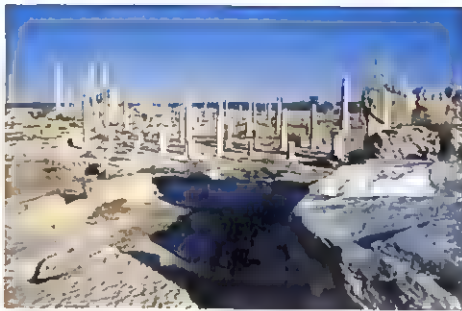
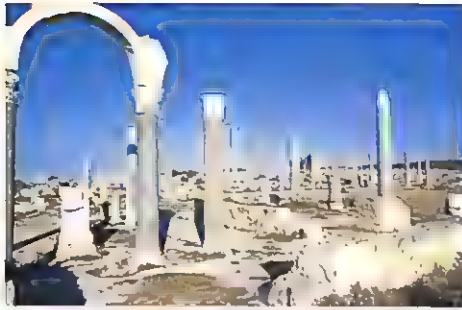


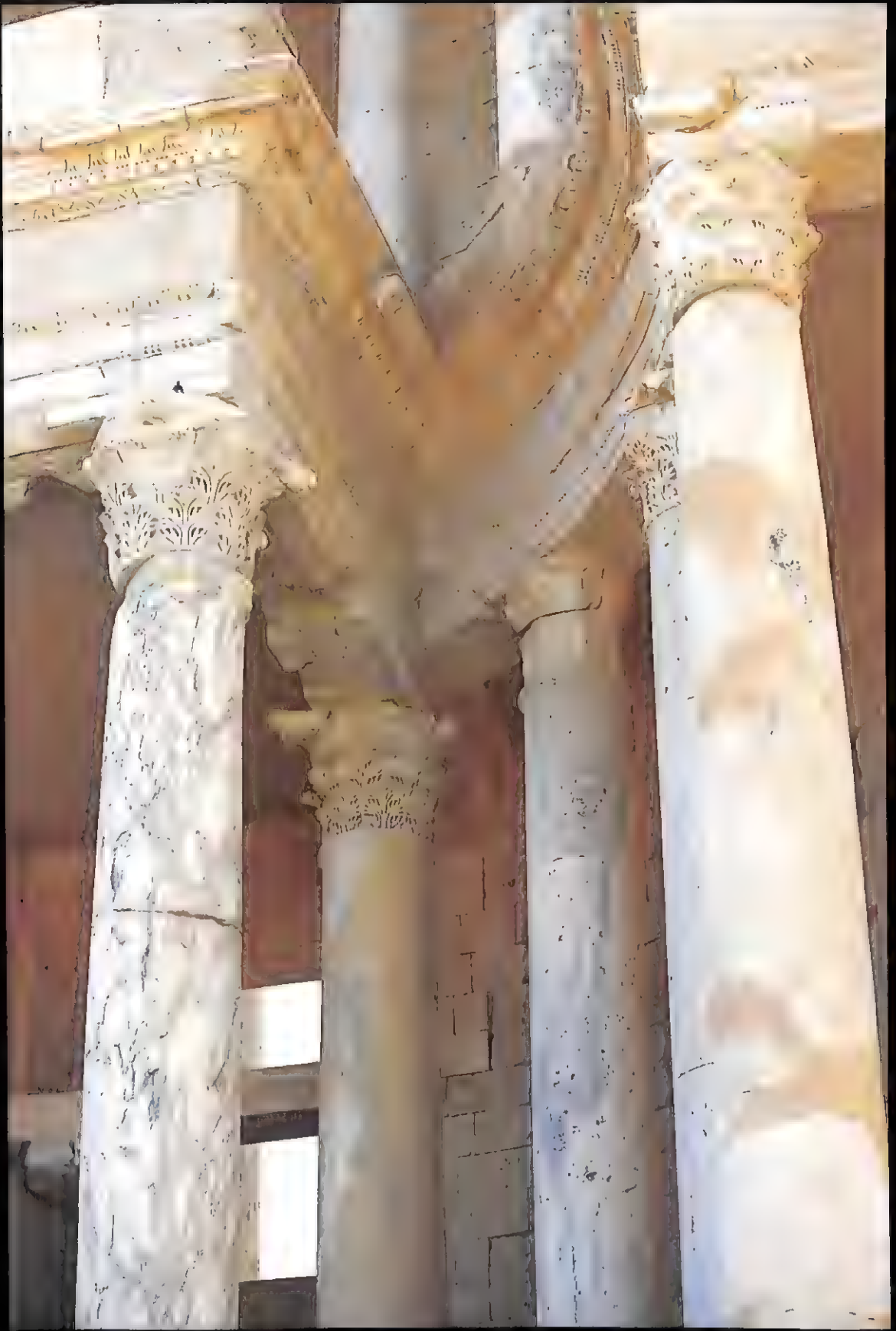


Sabratha

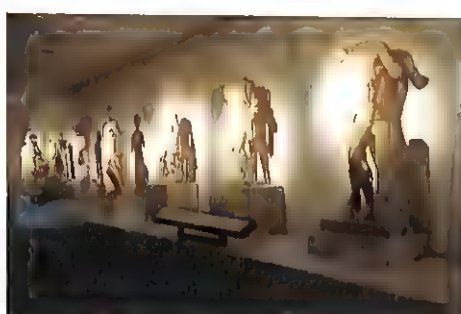
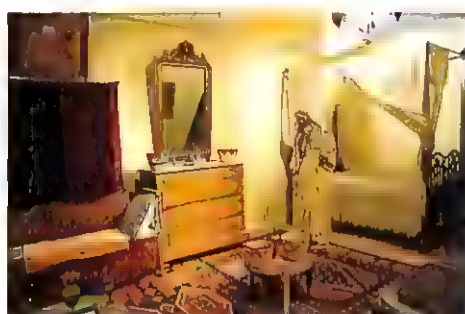
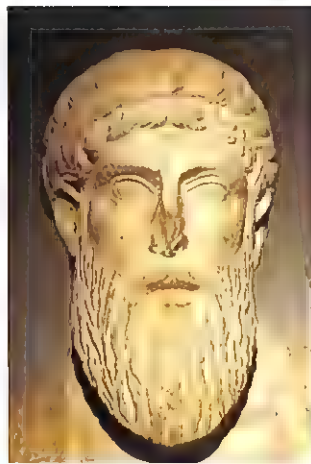
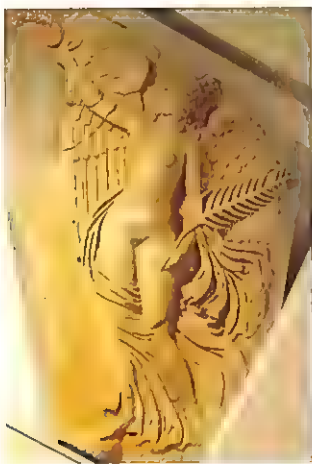
The city was established at the beginning of the sixth century B.C. as one of the three cities in the eastern part of Libya by the Phoenician.

Sabratha, as any other city in the east and the west was a witness for Roman Byzantines and Greek civilizations in North Africa.





The Museum of Al-Saria

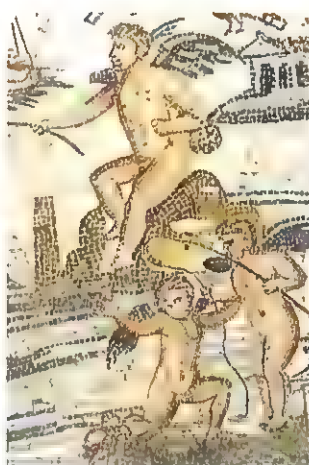
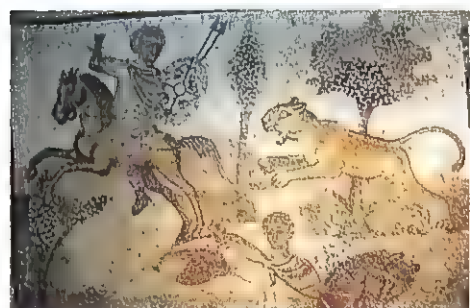




The Museum of Al-Saria

This Museum in Tripoli not only offers an outline of Libyan culture, but also the history of many cultures from pre-history to the present day.

In the Museum you can gain an over-view of the history of the world, its art, its weapons its hand-crafts and sculpture.





Cyrene

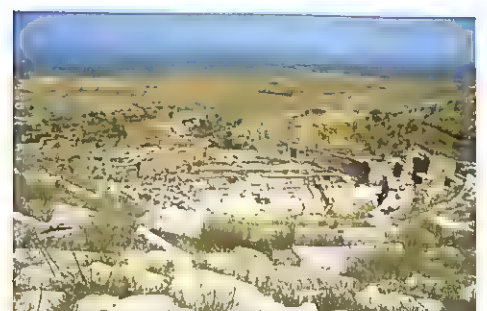
A Libyan-Greek city as it once was in the days of ancient Greece - streets, temples, a theatre and sculptures.



A city of philosophy: this was the cradle of hedonism; a city of poets - the great poet Kalimachos was a son of this city.



The temple of Zeus in Shahat is completely preserved, unchanged since the time of the ancient Greeks. The statues of Apollo, Zeus and Athena have survived the ravages of time never moving from their place in the city.



The most beautiful sculpture, a genuine masterpiece, is the statue of the „Three Graces“.

These and many other works of art and architecture can all be found in Shahat.



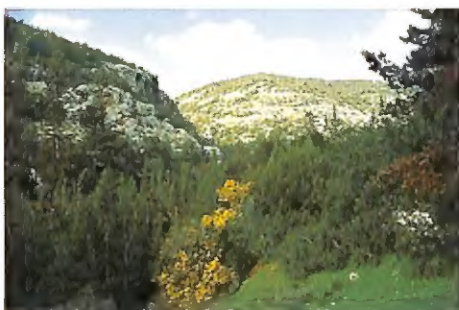


Al-Jabal al-Akhdar

Forest. Honey and archeological sites
on the top of this green mountain, nature seems to be celebrating an eternal feast.

A banquet of abundance and beauty ...

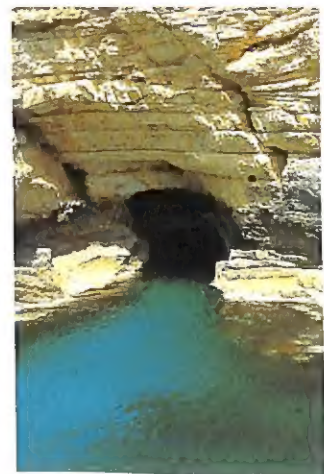
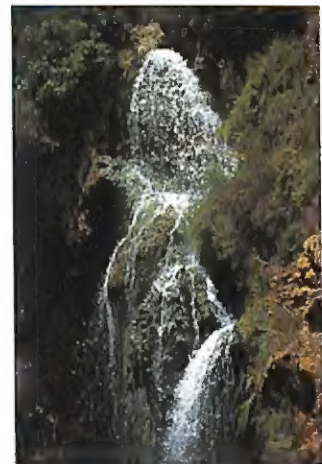
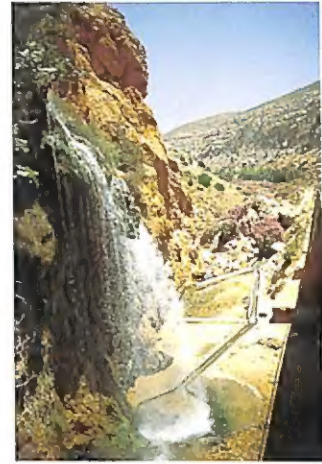
Home of salfer. A sacred plant which the ancient Greeks believed could cure any ailment
also known a green gold ...



Qasr Libya



The waterfall of Derna



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